MYCOTAXON

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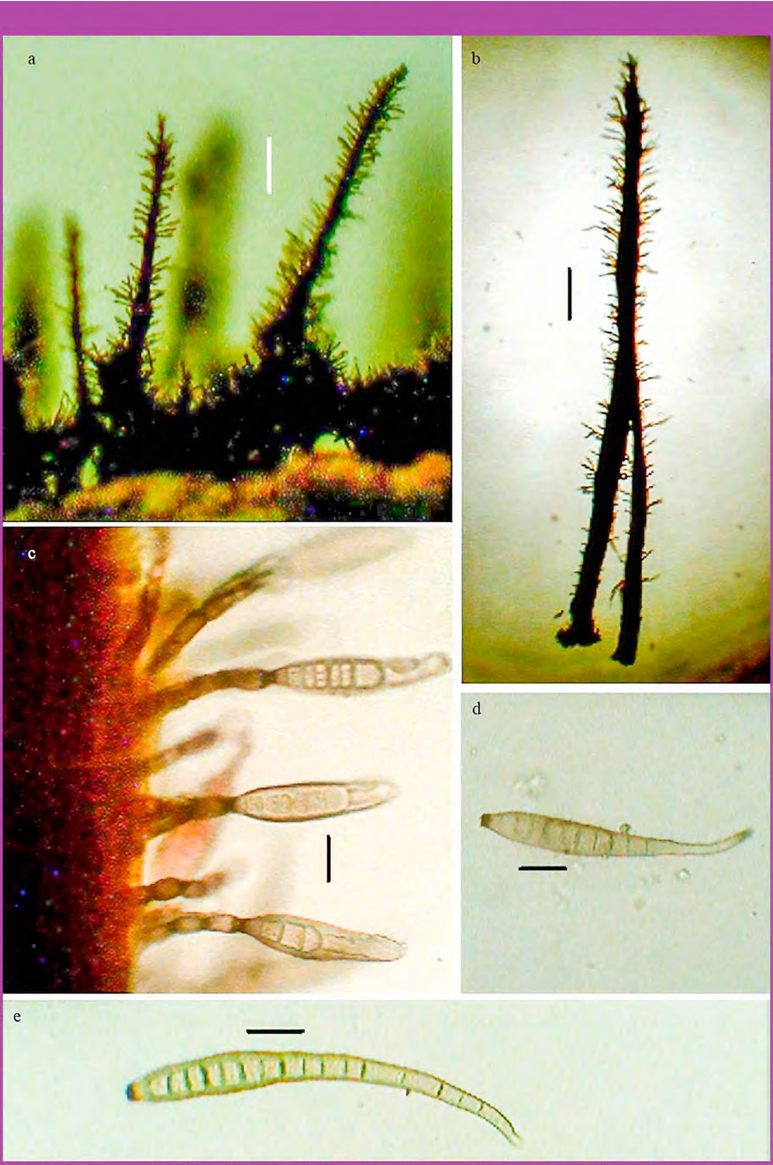

Neosporodesmium himachalense sp. nov.
(Verma & al.— FIG. 2, p. 590)

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MYCOTAXON

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The Editors express their appreciation to the following individuals who have, prior to acceptance for publication, reviewed one or more of the papers prepared for this issue.

Artur Alves
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NOMENCLATURAL NOVELTIES AND TYPIFICATIONS PROPOSED IN MYCOTAXON 136(3)

Bactrospora cozumelensis Y. García, Guzm.-Guill., R. Valenz. & Raymundo
[MB 836514], p. 630
Cladorrhinum yunnanense Y. Pan, J.W. Xia, X.G. Zhang & Z. Li
[MB 836106], p. 602
Cordana sinensis L. Qiu, K. Zhang, R.F. Castañeda & Jian Ma
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Globoramichloridium delicatum L. Qiu, Jian Ma, R.F. Castañeda & X.G. Zhang
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Heteroconium simile L. Qiu, Jian Ma, R.F. Castañeda & X.G. Zhang
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Mazosia hainanensis Z.T. Yao, S.H. Jiang & Z.F. Jia
[MB 836195], p. 610
Neosporidesmina R.F. Castañeda, Rajn.K. Verma, Prasher, Sushma, A.K. Gautam & Rajeshk.
[IF 557995], p. 592
Neosporidesmina micheliae (Y.D. Zhang & X.G. Zhang) R.F. Castañeda, Rajn.K. Verma, Prasher, Sushma, A.K. Gautam & Rajeshk.
[IF 557996], p. 592
Neosporidesmium himachalense Rajn.K. Verma, Prasher, Sushma, A.K. Gautam, Rajeshk. & R.F. Castañeda
[IF 557994], p. 589
Pezicula endophytica X.Y. Ma, K.D. Hyde & J.C. Kang
[IF 558634], p. 570
Racocetra cromosomica Chim.-Sánch., Varela & Montaño
[IF 557326], p. 618
Vanakripa chinensis K. Zhang, W.H. Guo, R.F. Castañeda & D.W. Li
[IF 557829], p. 546

CORRIGENDA

MYCOTAXON 136(2)

p. 343, line 14	FOR: BASIONYM: R.H. Petersen & K.W. Hughes. 2014. N. Am. Fungi 9: 6. READ: BASIONYM: *Gymnopus micromphaloides* R.H. Petersen & K.W. Hughes. 2014. N. Am. Fungi 9: 6. NOTE: Omission of the basionym name invalidated the proposed combination. *Collybiopsis micromphaloides* was validly published in Petersen & Hughes, Index Fungorum 491: 1 (2021).
pp. 359–360	MISSING! The missing pages resulting from misnumbering p. 361 were not noticed until after publication

PUBLICATION DATE FOR VOLUME ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-SIX (2)

MYCOTAXON *for* APRIL–JUNE 2021 (I–XII + 263–544)
was issued on July 23, 2021

FROM THE EDITOR-IN-CHIEF

SO, YOU THINK YOU'VE FOUND A NEW SPECIES? One of the joys your MYCOTAXON editors share is overseeing the publication of new taxa (the primary focus of this journal) and which generally involves shepherding authors to the realization that a new species best withstands the scrutiny of other researchers and the test of time if it is based on more than a single specimen. Our *Nomenclature Editor* shares his thoughts on the subject:

> "THE IDEAL STANDARD FOR A PROPOSAL OF A NEW TAXON: Many manuscripts submitted to MYCOTAXON propose a new taxon based on a single specimen (the holotype). This is completely acceptable if this is the only known material, but it has come to our attention that some of these manuscripts are failing to report other specimens that have been collected and vouchered. Whenever possible, the proposal of a new taxon should present: (1) a type collection that was large enough to be divided and vouchered in two (or more) different herbariums, one designated as the **holotype** and the others as **isotypes**; (2) other specimens (ideally collected from different localities, or from different hosts/substrates, or on different dates), which the manuscript should present, with full collection and vouchering data, in an ADDITIONAL SPECIMEN(S) EXAMINED section inserted immediately after the description of the new taxon. Authors should aim to achieve this ideal standard when collecting material and are encouraged (one might even say required) to report all conserved specimens of a new taxon in any manuscript inaugurating a new taxon."

Contending with only a single specimen on which to base a new species (and possibly new genus) has long been a bane of careful workers. With the advent of sequence analyses, many have been driven to "check the DNA" to reassure themselves that their morphologically and/or culturally based holotype also differs phylogenetically. Unfortunately, several isolates obtained from a single specimen do not increase species support when they cluster together nor do they address the variation likely to be encountered in different specimens. Both phylogenetic and morphological species concepts are strengthened when several specimens are studied.

OF PARATYPES AND PROTOLOGUES. Early in my taxonomic studies, I was convinced that a collection cited by a scientist in the EXAMINED SPECIMENS sections of a new species (technically referred to as a PARATYPE) had taxonomic and nomenclatural significance. Not until I compared several paratype collections with one holotype specimen to discover several cryptic but morphologically distinct species hidden under one name did I realize that while a paratype (representing the original author's species concept) should always be evaluated as taxonomically important, it held no nomenclatural significance, despite its "-type" suffix. A paratype is simply a specimen included in the protologue of the type description. And the PROTOLOGUE? As defined in the Dictionary of the Fungi (Kirk & al. 2008), it is: "everything associated with a name on its first publication, i.e. diagnosis, description, references, synonymy, geographical data, citation of specimens, discussion, comments, illustrations."

The delayed 2021 July–September Mycotaxon, is unusually slim, offering 18 contributions by 79 authors (representing 14 countries) as revised by 40 expert reviewers and the editors.

With ten titles, the NEW TAXA section proposes ONE new genus (*Neosporidesmina* from India) plus 11 species new to science representing *Bactrospora* and *Racocetra* from Mexico; *Cladorrhinum, Cordana, Globoramichloridium, Heteroconium, Mazosia, Pezicula,* and *Vanakripa* from China; *Lembosia* from Thailand; and *Neosporidesmium* from India. We also offer one new combination in *Neosporidesmina* from India.

The single title in the Environmental range verification section explores the mysterious discovery of *Fibroporia gossypium,* a widely distributed brown-rot polypore (described 122 years ago by Spegazzini and normally collected in conifer (Europe, North America, Asia) or *Nothofagus* forests) in an abandoned basement of a university plant pathology lab.

The New ranges/hosts section contains three titles reporting range extensions for [basidiomycetes] *Rubellofomes* and *Spongiporus* for India and *Gerhardtia* for Pakistan and [dothideomycetes] *Diplodia* for Turkey. Mycotaxon 136(3) also provides keys to species in *Cordana, Mazosia,* and *Vanakripa,* establishes a new *Racocetra* species through culture study, and confirms the pathogenicity of *Diplodia bulgarica* on apples in Turkey.

Papers providing conclusions supported by sequence analyses cover six new species representing *Cordana, Cladorrhinum, Lembosia, Mazosia, Pezicula,* and *Vanakripa* and five environmental or range extensions for *Diplodia, Fibroporia, Gerhardtia, Rubellofomes,* and *Spongiporus.*

Our issue concludes with the announcement of four excellent new annotated species lists on our MYCOBIOTA website, covering lichens in Brazil, macrofungi of Lebanon, powdery mildews of Pakistan, and the aphyllophoroid fungi of Chile.

Warm regards and best wishes,
Lorelei L. Norvell (*Editor-in-Chief*)
Shaun R. Pennycook (*Nomenclature Editor*)
15 October 2021

2021 MYCOTAXON SUBMISSION PROCEDURE

Prospective MYCOTAXON authors should download the MYCOTAXON 2021 guide, review & submission forms, and MYCOTAXON sample manuscript by clicking the 'file download page' link on our INSTRUCTIONS TO AUTHORS page before preparing their manuscript. This page briefly summarizes our '4-step' submission process.

1—PEER REVIEW: Authors first contact peer reviewers (two for journal papers; three for mycobiota/fungae) before sending them formatted text & illustration files and the appropriate 2021 MYCOTAXON journal or mycota reviewer comment form. Experts return revisions & comments to BOTH the *Editor-in-Chief* <editor@mycotaxon.com> and authors. ALL co-authors MUST correct and *proofread* their files before submitting them to the *Nomenclature Editor*.

2—NOMENCLATURAL REVIEW: Authors email all **ERROR-FREE** text & illustration files to the *Nomenclature Editor* <PennycookS@LandcareResearch.co.nz>. Place **first author surname** + **genus** + 'MYCOTAXON' on the subject line, and (required) attach a completed SUBMISSION FORM. The Nomenclature Editor will (i) immediately assign the accession number and (ii) after a few weeks return his notes and suggested revisions to the author(s) and *Editor-in-Chief*.

3—FINAL SUBMISSION: All coauthors thoroughly revise and proof-read files to prepare error-free text and images ready for immediate publication. Poorly formatted copy will be rejected or returned for revision. E-mail the final manuscript to the *Editor-in-Chief* <editor@mycotaxon.com>, adding the **accession number** to the message and **all** files, which include a **(i)** revised 2021 submission form, all **(ii)** text files and **(iii)** jpg images, and **(iv)** FN, IF, or MB identifier verifications for each new name or typification. The *Editor-in-Chief* acknowledges submissions within two weeks of final submission but requests authors to wait at least 14 days before sending a follow-up query (without attachments).

4—FINAL EDITORIAL REVIEW & PUBLICATION: The *Editor-in-Chief* conducts a final grammatical and scientific review and returns her editorial revisions to all expert reviewers and coauthors for final author approval. Author-approved files are placed in the publication queue.

The PDF proof and bibliographic & nomenclatural index entries are sent to all coauthors for final inspection. After PDF processing, the *Editor-in-Chief* corrects ONLY PDF editorial/conversion and index entry errors; corrections of all other errors are listed in the ERRATA of a subsequent issue for no charge. Authors will pay fees for mycobiota uploads, optional open access, and correction of major author errors to the *Business Manager* <subscriptions@mycotaxon.com> at this time.

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